

REMARKS

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 3 and 6-9 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,226,040 to Kuo et al. The Examiner has further rejected claims 4 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuo et al. in view of U.S. Patent 5,161,020 to Sugimori et al.

The Kuo et al. patent discloses an apparatus for converting video signal, in which a presenter, when making a presentation, is enabled to select a predefined area of a particular picture, outline that area and selective zoom only in the selected area.

As noted in MPEP §2131, it is well-founded that "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Further, "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The subject invention, as claimed in claim 1, includes the step of "receiving a video signal carrying input information representing moving images occupying an area of a display".

Applicant submits that there is no disclosure or suggestion in Kuo et al. that the video signal applied to the apparatus represents moving images occupying an area of a display.

In particular, Kuo et al., at col. 1, lines 12-15, specifically states "The data may be a picture, a photograph, or a document."

The Examiner now states:

"Applicant basically argues that Kuo does not handle motion or moving video frames and instead, it only handles still images. The examiner disagrees. In col. 1, line 40, Kuo states that Microsoft PowerPoint presentation software is being used. It is well known that Powerpoint is capable to handle video clips. For instance, Anderson (U.S. Patent no. 6,683,649) states that video clips captured by a video camera can be presented by the Powerpoint presentation application to an audience through a projector (note col. 2, lines 12-24). Since Kuo employs Powerpoint presentation application, it is fully capable to process video clips according to Anderson. Thus, the rejection still stands."

Applicant submits that nowhere does Kuo et al. state that Microsoft PowerPoint presentation software is being used. Rather, Kuo et al. states at col. 1, lines 34-51:

"According to the traditional converting device mentioned above, the point of the presenter can not be clearly expressed in the image on the display, the viewer in the presentation can hardly catch the idea of the presenter using the traditional converting devices. In order to solve the problems mentioned above, some kinds of programs in the personal computer 10, such as Micro-soft power point, are designed and used to further process the data. Thus the presenter can use the functions such as zoom and pan or highlight a portion of data. Though the aforementioned functions can be applied when the traditional converting device is used, the compatibility between the software and the data is a problem. The format of most data is usually unacceptable for the presentation software. For example, if the data is a circuit diagram, a waveform, or a block diagram, the aforementioned functions can not be used. Moreover, the installation of the software is not convenient for the presenter. So the software designed for a presentation is not practical."

From the above, it should be apparent that Kuo et al. is merely using Microsoft PowerPoint as an example of prior art

systems that fall short in expressing the point of the presenter. There is no disclosure that Microsoft PowerPoint is being used by the Kuo et al. apparatus.

Furthermore, Kuo et al. is not concerned with the capabilities of Microsoft PowerPoint, of which Applicant is well aware. Rather, Kuo et al. presents an apparatus that performs functions unavailable in Microsoft PowerPoint. Similarly, there may be many functions of Microsoft PowerPoint, that have not been contemplated by the Kuo et al. system. While Microsoft PowerPoint is capable of importing and displaying a motion picture sequence, such is not the case with the Kuo et al. system. As noted above, Kuo et al., at col. 1, lines 12-15, specifically states "The data may be a picture, a photograph, or a document."

The subject invention, as claimed in claim 1, further includes the limitation "automatically re-scaling the selected section over a number of consecutive frames in a series of moving image frames by operating directly on information representing the series of moving image frames carried by the input video signal".

Applicant submits that there is no disclosure or suggestion in Kuo et al. that the re-scaling of the selected section should be repeated over "a number of consecutive frames".

The Sugimori et al. patent discloses a television broadcasting apparatus including monochromatic characters with a colored contour, in which monochromatic characters appearing in a colored background are detected due to their abnormal chrominance

signal spectrum, and which then may be selectively removed from the video signal.

However, Applicant submits that Sugimori et al. does not supply that which is missing from Kuo et al., i.e., "receiving a video signal carrying input information representing moving images occupying an area of a display" and "automatically re-scaling the selected section over a number of consecutive frames in a series of moving image frames by operating directly on information representing the series of moving image frames carried by the input video signal".

In view of the above, Applicant believes that the subject invention, as claimed, is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by the prior art, either individually or collectively, and as such, is patentable thereover.

Applicant believes that this application, containing claims 1 and 3-9, is now in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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